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FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

May 12, 2023

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

GABRIEL GAMEZ,

Plaintiff,

v.

GREYSTAR REAL ESTATE  
PARTNERS, LLC., et al.,

Defendants.

No. 2:23-CV-0015-TOR

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

BEFORE THE COURT are Plaintiff's untimely Verified Amended Complaint, Proofs of Service, and Response to Order to Show Cause. ECF Nos. 18, 20, and 21. The Court issued an Order to Show Cause on April 28, 2023 directing Plaintiff to "show cause, on or before May 8, 2023, why this case should not be dismissed for: (1) failure to properly serve each Defendant; and (2) failure to establish the subject matter jurisdiction of this Court over this suit." ECF No. 17. The Court has reviewed the record and files herein and is fully informed.

## DISCUSSION

First, Plaintiff has filed an Amended Complaint without leave of Court and not timely as provided by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a). Accordingly, the Amended Complaint is a nullity. Even if the Court considered the Amended Complaint, it is insufficient to establish this Court's subject matter jurisdiction over the dispute. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(3), the court must dismiss the action if it determines that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction.

Next, Plaintiff filed Proofs of Service. According to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(e), Plaintiff has not properly served the Summons and Complaint upon each Defendant. When serving an individual within a judicial district of the United States, service is made by

(1) following state law for serving a summons in an action brought in courts of general jurisdiction in the state where the district court is located or where service is made; or (2) doing any of the following: (A) delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to the individual personally; (B) leaving a copy of each at the individual's dwelling or usual place of abode with someone of suitable age and discretion who resides there; or (C) delivering a copy of each to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(e). Washington law allows a party to serve an individual by providing a copy of the complaint and summons to the defendant personally or "by leaving a copy of the summons at the house of [the defendant's] usual abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein;"

1 RCW 4.28.080(16); however, it does not permit service by leaving a copy of the  
2 complaint and summons at the person's place of employment, RCW 4.28.080(17);  
3 *Dolby v. Worthy*, 141 Wash. App. 813, 817 (2007) ("An individual defendant  
4 cannot be served by serving an employee at defendant's place of business.").

5 Leaving "the summons" with "Kristin at the administrative office front  
6 desk", "Megan front desk Secretary", "deputy G. Pratt Sheriff Office front desk",  
7 or "A deputy clerk at Spokane County Superior Court Front desk" does not  
8 properly effectuate service on the named Defendants. Accordingly, the case will  
9 be dismissed for improper and untimely service of process. Thus, no "good cause"  
10 has been shown to extend the time for service.

11 Next, Plaintiff has not shown that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction  
12 over the dispute. To state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must establish (1) the  
13 defendant is a person acting under the color of state law, and (2) the defendant's  
14 conduct must have deprived the plaintiff of rights, privileges, or immunities  
15 secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. *Anderson v. Warner*, 451  
16 F.3d 1063, 1067 (9th Cir. 2006). Private citizens and entities generally cannot be  
17 sued for violation of constitutional rights because they are not acting under color of  
18 state law. *See Am. Mfrs. Mut. Ins. Co. v. Sullivan*, 526 U.S. 40, 50, (1999) ("the  
19 under-color-of-state-law element of § 1983 excludes from its reach merely private  
20 conduct, no matter how discriminatory or wrongful") (internal quotations omitted).

1        Judges are absolutely immune from civil liability for damages for their  
2 judicial acts. *See Mullis v. U.S. Bankr. Ct. for Dist. of Nev.*, 828 F.2d 1385, 1388  
3 (9th Cir. 1987). Absolute judicial immunity also extends to nonjudicial officers for  
4 all claims relating to the exercise of judicial functions (carrying out orders of the  
5 court). *See Curry v. Castillo*, 297 F.3d 940, 947, 952 (9th Cir. 2002).

6        Finally, Plaintiff alleges a conspiracy but provides no basis for such  
7 allegations. To establish a conspiracy claim under Section 1983, a plaintiff must  
8 show “(1) the existence of an express or implied agreement among the defendant  
9 officers to deprive him of his constitutional rights, and (2) an actual deprivation of  
10 those rights resulting from that agreement.” *Avalos v. Baca*, 596 F.3d 583, 592  
11 (9th Cir. 2010). “Such an agreement need not be overt, and may be inferred on the  
12 basis of circumstantial evidence such as the actions of the defendants.” *Crow v.*  
13 *Cty. of San Diego*, 608 F.3d 406, 440 (9th Cir. 2010) (citation omitted). However,  
14 to be liable, “each participant must at least share the common objective of the  
15 conspiracy.” *Id.*

16       Plaintiff’s conspiracy allegations are conclusory and vague. They do not  
17 meet the pleading requirement of Rule 8.

18       Moreover, Plaintiff cannot initiate criminal charges, only the government  
19 may prosecute crimes. *See Linda R. S. v. Richard D.*, 410 U.S. 614, 619 (1973).  
20 Criminal actions in district court must be brought by the United States Attorney.

1 28 U.S.C. § 547(1); *United States v. Batchelder*, 442 U.S. 114, 124 (1979).

2 Unless it is absolutely clear that amendment would be futile, a *pro se* litigant  
3 must be given the opportunity to amend his complaint to correct any deficiencies.  
4 *Noll v. Carlson*, 809 F.2d 1446, 1448 (9th Cir. 1987), superseded by statute, 28  
5 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), as recognized in *Aktar v. Mesa*, 698 F.3d 1202, 1212 (9th Cir.  
6 2012). The Court finds that it is absolutely clear that no amendment will cure the  
7 deficiencies in Plaintiff's Complaint. Therefore, the Court dismisses Plaintiff's  
8 Complaint with prejudice.

9 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

10 1. All claims and causes of action in this matter are **DISMISSED with**  
11 **prejudice** for: (1) failure to properly serve each Defendant; and (2)  
12 failure to establish the subject matter jurisdiction of this Court over this  
13 suit.

14 2. Defendant's unopposed Motion to Dismiss, ECF No. 8, is **GRANTED**.

15 The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order and judgment  
16 accordingly, furnish copies to counsel and Plaintiff at his last known address, and  
17 **CLOSE** the file.

18 DATED May 12, 2023.



19  
20 A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Thomas O. Rice".  
THOMAS O. RICE  
United States District Judge

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